

Norwich Bulletin and Courier.

114 YEARS OLD.

Subscription price, 12c a week; 60c a month; \$6.00 a year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class mail.

Telephone Calls:

Bulletin Business Office, 450.

Bulletin Editorial Rooms, 35-2.

Bulletin Job Office, 215-2.

Williamson Office, Room 2 Murray Building, Telephone 210.

Norwich, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1910.

LAKE'S TRIUMPH.

The news from Hartford that Lake had carried seven of the ten wards of the city of Hartford and captured 74 of the 104 delegates was so out of keeping with the pretenses of the Hartford papers that Mr. Lake's eastern Connecticut friends were hardly able to take it in, although those in the confidence of Mr. Lake have demonstrated in this result his painstaking accuracy in making estimates upon which to base his claims.

This was one of the hardest fought political battles Hartford has ever witnessed, and it is said that hundreds of automobiles were employed in the ten wards, carrying voters to the caucuses that they might express their choice, and that the local organization was in the hands of Goodwin partisans, and every plan of misrepresentation that could be conceived of to prejudice the voters against Mr. Lake was entered upon, the result shows Mr. Lake's strength and Mr. Goodwin's weakness.

The Courant's (Goodwin) count on Tuesday morning was Goodwin 244; Lake 269; carried 8; and the Hartford result, carried Lake to 276; Goodwin's 274. And Meriden, with 5 Lake delegates and Goodwin 1, carries the figures to 281 for Lake to 275 for Goodwin.

It is not to be expected that the Goodwin partisans will now concede the nomination to Candidate Lake, but will continue to shout for Goodwin until next week's republican convention settles the matter.

The fact that Mr. Goodwin, with the press either in his favor or silent, could not carry his own town is a surprise to his opponents in all parts of the state.

The Bulletin believes that Candidate Lake will be the choice of the republican state convention next Tuesday by a majority of from 70 to 100 votes.

ROOSEVELT'S LABOR DAY ADDRESS.

Colonel Roosevelt doesn't mean that the people shall have any doubt as to how he stands on popular subjects, and those who are misrepresenting him do not succeed in making the public share their fears. Organized labor hereabouts will be interested in Roosevelt's clean-cut statements at Fargo, Dakota, where he said:

"I believe in the principle of organized labor and in the practice of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage earner, but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to the permanent success of our country."

"I personally cordially believe in an eight-hour day and one day in seven for complete rest."

"Dis honest leadership is a curse everywhere in America, and nowhere is it greater curse than in the labor movement."

"Our commercial development should be heartily encouraged, but it must not be allowed to commercialize our morals."

"It is not merely the duty of the wage-earner, but it is also the duty of the general public, to see that he has safe and healthy conditions under which to carry on his work."

"There is a ringing candor in these sentiments which must be pleasing to the laboring man everywhere whether organized or unorganized. The Colonel stands straight and merits all the applause he receives."

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

Of course, Maine is just as sure of electing a republican governor next Monday as Vermont was on Tuesday of this week. It is so long since Maine had a democratic governor that even the republican Portland Press made a mistake at the first attempt to locate him. Read what The Press has to say of its own mistake:

"Through a curious mistake on Saturday we said that Albert Pillsbury was the last governor to be elected in Maine by the democratic party by the popular vote. Mr. Pillsbury was not elected governor in 1853 or at any other time, and the date goes back to 1850, when John Hubbard was elected governor by the people, the last democratic to receive that honor at the polls. Hubbard received a plurality vote in 1852 and Pillsbury received a plurality vote in 1853, but in the latter year the legislature elected William O. Crosby, who, to the office of governor. It is so long since the people of Maine have, by their suffrages, chosen a democrat to be at the head of affairs in the state of Maine. During that time, beyond all question or controversy, the state of Maine has prospered and gone forward beyond all powers of description. It is not reasonable to suppose that after such a record the people of the state will stultify themselves and in this year return to democratic rule."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Wild Pigeons.

Editor Bulletin: I note your editorial in Saturday's Bulletin on the fate of the wild pigeon. The writer for a Chicago paper from whose story you quote is far from accurate as I know personally. During September and October of 1876 I was shooting and trapping grouse, quail and woodcock, in western Indiana, and frequently shot wild pigeons among the jack oaks on the sand ridges.

Trap shooting records will show that wild pigeons were used by the sportsmen of the remaining wild pigeons at Louisville, Ky., a tournament in June, 1880, used four or five thousand, and this, I believe, was the last large shoot where these birds were slaughtered.

I have seen the same story of the extermination of the remaining wild pigeons by a storm on the lakes, but placed at a later date by several years. There may have been some foundation for the name.

About the middle of October last year I wrote the following lines, which were printed in The Sportsman's Review, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the issue of October 30: "My most startling bit of news is that wild pigeons have been seen here this fall, on several occasions, and by a number of observers. One man saw fully a thousand in one flock, and a high peak of timberland on the bank of the Quinsigamond river, which had been a favorite place of these birds years ago, I have seen but two small flocks, and these under conditions so unfavorable for careful observation that I could not state positively they were pigeons. But their flight and speed were such that I can think of no other bird that has been seen here being killed. I shall keep close watch, and if I again hear of their being on the high places of the state, I shall write you so from where I write, I will pay them a visit in the interest of science." Not since the above was written have I seen or heard of a pigeon being seen in this locality. Of course, it is possible there was a mistake by the observers in my own case. I will admit it is quite probable, but where a thousand in one flock are seen by a man who had shot them in the years gone by, the probability is not so great, for what bird ever goes in flocks of such large numbers that could possibly be mistaken for wild pigeons? Hoping we were not in error in our observations, and that we may receive another visit this fall, I am, Sir, very truly yours, E. P. ROBINSON, Norwich, Conn., Sept. 4, 1910.

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MUNICIPAL SCRAP PAPER.

Most cities pay out considerable money to get rid of their scrap paper and old boxes and realize no income from them. Camden, N. J., always did this until August 1st, when it went into the old junk business and succeeded.

The Newark News tells how it was done: "The paper was collected by city employees and city teams. This meant a saving of \$240 in team hire for the month. Then the paper was baled by city prisoners under the direction of the police, without any cost to the municipality. The baled paper was then sold, and the city received a total of \$165 from this source during August. This was a net profit for the city of \$405 for the month, as compared with the old method of paper collection and disposal. Furthermore, the streets were kept more free from flying papers than ever before, and not a single unsatisfactory complication arose from the change."

This is a little municipal economy which at first causes a smile. Other cities have tried it and failed; but Camden shows up a balance the first month which may tempt others to try it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If the rules of football have been reformed, the game still has spikes in it.

With salmon trout and coffee on the rise, the housekeeper is again menaced.

Mr. Goodwin has shown that a smooth man is apt to make it rough for others.

The Taft policies have a way of appealing to the American voter on his own account.

Happy thought for today: If you do not feel like doing it today, let George do it!

This is the time that the family man and woman are saying: It seems good to be at home.

This seems to be a season when more pepper-sauce is sprayed on local politics everywhere than usual.

When it comes to troubles many an eastern Connecticut mother is glad the teacher has several of hers.

An Oregon meteor is described as being 300 feet in circumference. That is larger than an exposition chaise.

The millions that have been laid down by vacationists this summer have done lots of good, and are still moving.

A wife murderer at Long Island City lunged himself because he could not abide in patience the prospective execution.

Two Oklahoma young women have started to go round the world on their nerve. That is easier than doing it by aeroplane.

The boy who was so glad when school closed is not sorry to see it open once more. Idleness wears as much as work.

There are no files on Grahame-White, the English aviator. His Latham flyer seems to be equal to every requirement.

The day is not far distant when the American citizen will have to have an airplane if he has to mortgage his home to get it.

There is no real reason why the shoe resorts should close a month before the mountain resorts, except that it is a business habit.

Seventeen of the twenty-one candidates for congress in Ohio are pledged to vote against Cannon. He is a local issue in the west.

The judge of a court does not appear well telling a culprit what he will do the next time he appears in court. Delays even of this kind are dangerous.

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Woman in Life and in the Kitchen.

SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A teaspoonful of dandelion added to the pot of after-dinner coffee adds a decided richness to the flavor.

Some cooks always add a little sugar to their water when boiling fowl or roasts; it makes the meat a deeper and glossier brown.

It is said that a small cheesecloth bag filled with clover blossoms will keep flies away.

One of the best tests for tea is to burn a small quantity on a spoon or metal plate. The less ash, that remains, the better the quality of the tea leaves.

There are two things to bear in mind when preserving fruit if you would not have the kettle of fruit burn. When a coal range is used, sprinkle a few ashes on the stove under the kettle; with the gas range, set the kettle on an asbestos mat. In the kettle put a few marbles; the marbles rolling about will prevent burning.

If a bottle of olives has been drained free of liquor and there are olives returned to the bottle, make a brine. Pour into the bottle and add the olives. On the top put a teaspoonful or two of olive oil.

An improvised pin cushion for the kitchen is a wide-mouthed bottle with a cork stopper.

Very acceptable coat hangers are made from the hoops of a barrel. Cut the hoop into three or four pieces and wind each with strips of cloth. A loop in the center will serve for hanging it up.

Bunches of non-twistable tape are 25 hands. These bunches contain pieces of tape of six or eight varying widths. The tape serves admirably for loops on towels, ties, strings on dusting bags or for drawstrings on bags.

Few things are more trying than a shoe lace which is constantly coming unstuffed. In tying the lace, before pulling the loops tight, slip one loop and butter and flour and add it through the hole in the center of the bow. This zone and the loops pulled taut, the bow will not become loosened.

A recipe for waffles which will be found well worth trying is this: One tablespoonful of butter, two cups of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs to one pint of milk. Stir this into the flour and beat well. When ready to bake add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, also one teaspoonful of baking powder.

Cucumber Pickles. For small cucumber pickles use 100 small pickles. Put them into scalding water with a handful of salt and let them stand over night. In the morning add 50 small onions which have been boiled 20 minutes in salt and water. Drain off the water and mix vinegar enough to cover the pickles. Put on the fire two teaspoonfuls of mustard, two chopped peppers, seeded, and one handful of cloves. Let come to a boil, then pour off the cucumbers and onions. Let it stand over night, then pour off the liquor and boil it once more. Then add the liquor to the cucumbers and onions again. Pack in crocks and cover tightly until ready to use.

Deep Hens in Gowns. The deep hen, turned on the right side, is a favorite finish to the skirt. As a rule, the skirt is slightly fuller than the hen which holds it in place. Sometimes the hen is of a heavier material than the gown itself. Black velvet or satin is a favorite material for the hem of an evening gown. If either of these materials is used, generally the upper edge of the hem is fastened only here and there, a fancy ribbon, tassel or bit of embroidery being used to hold the hem in position.

Stuffed Eggs. Eggs stuffed with sardines are very tasty. They may be served either hot or cold; if hot, a cream sauce, seasoned with a little lemon juice, goes well with them.

DICTATES OF FASHION. Ribbon girdles of satin taffeta and moire are seen on the street and fancy gowns that have just arrived from Paris.

Gilt buttons, which have been exceedingly popular on the colored tub dresses this summer, will be used on the full gowns.

Velvet flowers are coming out for the winter, splendid blossoms in plain or mixed colorings to be worn on velvet hats.

Fancy plumage grows more and more eccentric, with long, thin, pointed, plaid and iridescent coloring being displayed.

Not yet has the long skirt come to be accepted for other than dressy wear, yet the makers of fashion recommend it for the constant use, and the American women are adopting it slowly.

A scarf is the expected accompaniment of all dresses for autumn, but these accessories are now centered with fur or marabout and bordered with brocade, a reversal of the usual order of affairs.

The four-inch patent leather belt which the slender-waisted woman is wearing is made of such pliable material that it fits into the waist and conforms to the lines of the figure, without being in the least stiff or unyielding like the ordinary leather belt.

Pipings of black are a fetish with Parisian dressmakers at the moment. Furthermore, no toilet destined for ceremonious occasions is deemed complete without the chon note. Watteau plaits are noticeable on cloaks as well as dresses.

The cavalier sash has again come into its own and is proving a formidable rival to the Japanese. It is carried out in a great variety of materials, including brocade, the short little ends at the left side being weighted with heavy fringe. Patent leather belts to match the color of the costume are de rigueur with tailor-mades.

Cotton crepes are less used for blouses than last season, but some beautiful models are made up in the fine cotton chambray.

Mantles of rich black and fancy silks, elaborately trimmed with chamois, are much worn in Paris, as are also short jackets of soft taffetas.

Many of the fancy linen handbags are fitted with coin purses.

Poor Man's Cake. One cup of sugar, one cup of water, one cup of raisins, half cup of lard, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half teaspoonful of nutmeg, and one-half cup of raisins well. When cold add a pinch of salt, two and a half cups of flour and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

A Convenient Dryer. As great a boon to women as a vacuum cleaner to be, comparatively few have learned to put it to personal use. When they buy one for their home use they keep it with never a thought as to clean clothes and a clean house.

Instead of laboriously brushing your tailor suit with a whisk, stand in front of the vacuum cleaner and every particle of dust and dirt is lifted out in a few minutes. Nothing remains to do but wash off grease spots and press.

Shampoos are simplified by using the cleaner as a dryer. Put on the blowers one front of it, and the hair is dry in a surprisingly short time.

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EARLY FASHION NOTES OF FALL.

Silk crepe, heavily beaded, is one of the smartest materials for handsome gowns. In fact, the beading seems to be as popular as it has ever been.

There have been seasons when the shirtwaist was smarter, but never one when it was more effective or more popular.

Very effective are the white leather belts made up with a three-inch wide strip of Persian banding through the center. The leather-covered buckle is the favorite fastening.

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